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GRADED CITY SPELLER

CHANCELLOR

EIGHTH YEAR GRADE

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GRADED CITY SPELLER
EIGHTH YEAR GRADE



USEFUL WORDS ONLY

GRADED CITY SPELLER

EIGHTH YEAR GRADE

PREPARED WITH THE COÖPERATION OF SUPERINTEND-
ENTS, PRINCIPALS, AND TEACHERS IN SIX CITIES

EDITED BY

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8th year

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PREFACE

THIS book is the last of a series, prepared by compiling lists of words actually used, during recent years, in the schools of six different cities. These lists have been edited in consultation with experienced teachers.

The plan of these graded city spelling-books is to present useful words in lessons of literary value and interest. Most of the quotations have been approved in actual class-room experience in language teaching. The large use which has already been accorded to the earlier books, though published but a year ago, shows that the coöperative plan has enabled the editor to reach the actual needs of the schoolroom.

The general plan of the series includes a review of the words taught in the preceding grade; daily advance lessons; systematic reviews at regular intervals; the use of many important words in suitable sentences; the memorizing of selections from the best literature; the syllabication of all spelling words; lessons upon abbreviations, rules of spelling, prefixes, suffixes, and homonyms; and in the higher books, word building and synonyms.

As far as practicable, each word is presented, first, in a sentence or paragraph, usually quoted in the language of an author of high standing; then, it is syllabicated for the analysis of the literal elements; and, lastly, it is repeated several times in reviews. By this method, each word is developed in association with a context that is in itself worth reading, and is then stamped upon the visual memory by a sufficient number of repetitions to insure with ordinary pupils its accurate recollection.

Whether the drill be solely oral or both oral and

written is a matter to be determined by the authorities of the schools where the series may be used. It is probably a correct opinion that written drill increases accuracy because it associates the motor nerve elements with the activity of the mind. At the same time, to hear good spellers (as in spelling-matches) no doubt assists those who find difficulty in this exercise. Of course, we seldom need to know the true spelling of a word save when we ourselves must write it.

The reviews in each of the higher books of this series contain not only words presented for the first time in the text, but also such words from the earlier books as have been found by experience most difficult for the pupils to learn and to retain.

Words printed in **boldface** are synonymous.

The *International Dictionary* has been followed as the standard of authority for syllabication, and the *Century Dictionary* for spelling.

In all language lessons, it is important to distinguish the division of words for syllabication from that for pronunciation. The syllabication of the Latin words has been presented in general accordance with the principles of English syllabication.

For a discussion of methods and devices of teaching spelling, see *Spelling: Principles and Methods*, by the editor. Good tests as to whether spelling is being well taught determine whether or not the pupils are learning to observe and to remember the spelling of new and of old and difficult words. The object of the spelling lesson is not only to learn certain assigned words, but equally to develop the power of attention to all words.

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W. E. C.

GRADED CITY SPELLER
EIGHTH YEAR GRADE

DAILY LESSONS

1

plight	det'ri ment	chrys'a lis	sub'ter fuge
fis'cal	cul'mi nate	ob'vi ous	sal'u ta ry
de ject'ed	e lim'i nate	i den'ti ty	cir'cu la'tion
ten'ure	im'ple ment	sta tis'tics	in sin'u ate

The **cautious** through fear guard against existing evils and dangers; the **wary** are suspicious and guard against deception and the artifices of designing men; the **circumspect** carefully weigh and deliberate in matters of immediate concern.

2

“Kindness is the substance of politeness. There is neither obsequiousness nor arrogance in the nature of a true gentleman. A graceful behavior with both inferiors and superiors is always safe. Let not graceful self-possession descend into flippancy or impertinence. Gentleness is the force by which the tiny daffodil in spring raises and pierces the cloud.”—*Smiles*.

“The great man usually makes the opportunities that he appears to find.”

To **abate** is to diminish in force or to destroy; to **subside** is to relapse into a quiet state.

3

sward	ge'ni al	clem'en cy	pom'pa dour
an'tic	mon sieur'	spec'ta cle	ster'il ize
slough	ces sa'tion	in sol'vent	e vap'o rate
con nive'	i tal'i cize	cre den'tial	pa ren'the sis

4

a bash'	tem'por al	in va'sion	pro fi'cient
com mute'	per'me ate	glos'sa ry	men ag'er ie
rés'u'mé'	in'tri cate	il lit'er ate	in'cu ba'tor
dis suade'	du'bi ous	em broid'er	in fu'ri ate

REVIEW

stanch	encore	frontier	malaria	noxious
typhoid	colonel	brilliant	harangue	brazier
ammonia	tableau	officious	governor	unique
langueur	catarrh	convenient	vertebra	genuine

5

os'si fy	at'ta'ché'	nom'i nal	tan'gi ble
par'ti cle	pro sa'ic	pre ma ture'	min'i a ture
pon toon'	in duc'tion	strat'e gy	a mel'io rate
pa sha'	ru'mi nate	a cid'i ty	fas tid'i ous

6

sage	hag'gard	dyn'a mite	par tic'i pant
daze	em'bry o	typ'i cal	in'ven to ry
veer	me'di um	du ra'tion	scru'ti nize
scent	griev'ance	in'te gral	e vac'u ate

7

"Good-nature is more agreeable in conversation than wit, and gives a certain air to the countenance which is more amiable than beauty. It shows in the fairest light, takes off in some measure from the deformity of vice, and makes even folly and impertinence supportable." — *Addison*.

A **concise** statement is brief; a **condensed** statement is compact in thought; a **terse** statement is sharp, pointed, and pithy.

"**Recovery** is one's own act; **restoration** is the act of another." Recovery of property is good fortune. Its restoration is an act of justice.

8

to'per	waste'ful	yearn	can'nel
gor'mand	rav'en ous	prox'y	char'coal
rev'el er	prod'i gal	lan'cet	an'thra cite
ep'i cure	ex trav'a gant	brack'ish	bi tu'mi nous

REVIEW

routine	solemn	plaid	pounce	courteous
cashier	pierce	sphinx	lattice	sciatica
epaulet	deceive	aerial	rosette	delicious
geranium	hinging	martyr	syllable	treasure

9

raze	brusque	e ner'vate	for'feit ure
weal	en hance'	mar'i time	in'dig na'tion
·bi'as	san'guine	vi cin'i ty	ad'van ta'geous
smirch	gaunt'let	sit'u a'tion	cat as'tro phe

10

“Cut off the **causes**, and the effects will cease.” — *Dryden*. “Good **reasons** must of force give way to better.” — *Shakespeare*. “Every principle that is a **motive** to good actions ought to be encouraged.” — *Addison*.

A **defendant** defends himself; a **defender** defends another. “Patrick Henry was beyond doubt the ablest defender of criminals in Virginia.” — *Wirt*.

“The one sole object of education, properly understood, is not to make a gentleman, or a lawyer, or a mechanic, or a farmer, but to draw out to their utmost limits all the susceptibilities of our threefold nature, — intellect, heart, and will; and the product of this true discipline is not a scholar, nor a philosopher, nor an artist, but a fully developed man.” — *Trueft*.

11

filch	pur loin'	ban'dit	vag'a bond
ar'son	per'jure	per'jur er	rec're ant
pil'fer	ma raud'	brig'and	mis'cre ant
fel'o ny	bur'gla ry	ma raud'er	rep'ro bate

12

WORD BUILDING

Mi gra're [*mi gra'tus*] = to go from place to place.

Nas'ci [*na'tus*] (*na'tur*) = to be born.

na'tive	mi'grate	na tiv'i ty	mi'gra to ry
na'tal	mi'grant	im'mi grant	na'tion al'i ty
in'nate	em'i grant	un nat'u ral	im'mi gra'tion

REVIEW

sward	slough	cologne	particle	spectacle
yearn	tenure	puerile	dissuade	chrysalis
alien	separate	obvious	menagerie	statistics
genial	crochet	bouquet	sterilize	proficient

13

chyle	sa li'va	al bu'men	di ges'tion
lymph	pig'ment	os'se ous	car'ti lage
sin'ew	gas'tric	lig'a ment	mas'ti cate
den'tine	cra'ni um	lig'a ture	nu tri'tion

14

buf fet'	por'tière'	mo quette'	ca rafe'
ward'robe'	jar'di'nière'	Ax'min ster	de can'ter
tab'ou ret	chif'fo nier'	'mold'ing	coun'ter pane'
tête'-à-tête'	chan'de lier'	dra'per y	bric'-a-brac'

15

To **delay** is to put off action indefinitely; to **postpone** is to set aside either definitely or indefinitely; to **defer** is to postpone to some future time for action; to **procrastinate** is to delay through lack of determination. The indolent procrastinate.

"A lie should be trampled on and extinguished wherever found. I am for fumigating the atmosphere when I suspect that falsehood, like pestilence, breathes around me." — *Carlyle*.

"Our constitution is in actual operation; everything appears to promise that it will last; yet in this world nothing is certain but death and taxes." — *Franklin*.

16

calk	leav'en	gen'e sis	in dict'ment
tierce	pha'lanx	ar'du ous	in dict'a ble
e late'	an'arch y	im'be cile	de form'i ty
ca bal'	blas pheme'	per'vi ous	lar'yn gi'tis

REVIEW

plague	prosaic	chamois	gauntlet	fiendish
pasha	fatigue	attaché	strategy	grievance
cannel	brigand	epicure	dynamite	embroider
brusque	forfeit	purloin	decision	reindeer

17

mo'hair	me ri'no	ker'sey	cor'du roy'
bur'lap	de laine'	al pac'a	si le'si a
buck'ram	cash'mere	chev'i ot	cas'si mere
doe'skin	sat'i net'	cre tonne'	vel'vet een'

18

“What a piece of work is man ! How noble in reason ; how infinite in faculties ; in form and moving how express and admirable ! In action how like an angel ; in apprehension how like a god ; the beauty of the world, — the paragon of animals ! ” — *Hamlet*.

“Brains and great executive ability are potent factors in man's success, but without the firmest and most thoroughly grounded principles of cardinal honesty they are factors which cannot make for success. It is the combination of great ability and sterling integrity which places men in control of large interests and keeps them there.” — *Practical Age*.

19

tor'por	ma tu'ri ty	in verse'	rig'or ous
swarth'y	lit'er a ry	mis'sive	res'o lute
pro trude'	pro tru'sion	lac'quer	mu nic'i pal
log'i cal	lo gi'cian	spec'ter	me trop'o lis

20

WORD BUILDING

Quae re're, quae si'tus (*quir, quer, quest*) = to seek,
to ask.

No ta're, no ta'tus = to note, mark.

quest	not'a ble	ex'qui site	ac'qui si'tion
que'ry	no ta'tion	quer'u lous	in'qui si'tion
in'quest	req'ui site	per'qui site	req'ui si'tion

REVIEW

café	senior	knavery	sanguine	pompadour
chyle	callous	emigrant	enervate	chiffonier
despot	acidity	vicinity	miniature	advantageous
maraud	special	reveler	portière	procrastinate

21

scan	suf'frage	mac'er ate	con spir'a tor
o'nus	co he'sion	lac'er ate	fun'da men'tal
toque	del'e gate	coch'i neal	cos'mo pol'i tan
de lude'	le ga'tion	fluc'tu ate	dem'on stra'tion

"To persevere in one's duty, and be silent, is the best answer to calumny." — *Washington*.

"One positive word is worth a dozen points of interrogation." — *Phelps*.

22

bay'ou	car'di nal	au'to crat	mon'arch y
ca ñon'	oc'ci dent	u surp'er	des'pot ism
del'ta	lon'gi tude	dic ta'tor	de moc'ra cy
cre vasse'	es'tu a ry	po'ten tate	ar'is toc'ra cy

23

He is **humble** who has a lowly feeling of himself as compared with others, **modest** who places a low estimate upon his own qualifications and will not thrust himself forward, **submissive** who is yielding and has respect to others.

A king **governs** by wise and judicious laws; a despot **rules** by arbitrary decision and is autocratic.

An argument is **convincing** that directs one's reasoning; **conclusive** that prevents further discussion; **decisive** that puts an end to all wavering and determines one's will. Both convincing and conclusive arguments assist in decisive action.

24

bou doir'	eq'ui ty	re prieve'	san'i ta'ri um
con'duit	san'a tor'i um	trous seau'	kin'der gar'ten
cor rode'	pre'cinct	pin'na cle	re mu'ner a'tion
khe dive'	def'i cit	in trep'id	mis'cel la'ne ous

REVIEW

calk	precious	integral	peculiar	jardinière
tierce	silesia	criminal	miscreant	chandelier
lymph	cretonne	retinue	immigrant	laryngitis
leaven	estrange	tabouret	salutary	literary

25

ram'part	bat'on	re veil'le	brig'a dier'
biv'ouac	pos'se	ar'ma ment	lieu ten'ant
bar'racks	pa role'	am'bus cade	am'mu ni'tion
ma neu'ver	cor'don	ser'geant	rec'on noi'ter

26

Study meaning as determined by accent

con'vict	con vict'	tor'ment	tor ment'
rec'ord	re cord'	im'press	im press'
con'sort	con sort'	en'trance	en trance'
con'voy	con voy'	prog'ress	pro gress'
sur'mise	sur mise'	proj'ect	pro ject'
con'cert	con cert'	re'tail	re tail'
sur'vey	sur vey'	al'ter nate	al ter'nate
Au'gust	au gust'	quar'an tine	quar an tine

27

“No man is born into the world whose work
Is not born with him; there is always work,
And tools to work withal, for those who will;
And blessed are the horny hands of toil!
The busy world shoves angrily aside
The man who stands with arms akimbo set,
Until occasion tells him what to do;
And he who waits to have his task marked out
Shall die and leave his errand unfulfilled.
Our time is one that calls for earnest deeds.”

— *Lowell.*

“The important thing in life is to have a great aim with the determination to attain it.” — *Goethe.*

28

id'i om	in'de pend'ent	delve	hys ter'i cal
im peach'	im peach'ment	wince	sa'pi ent
de plore'	lab'o ra to ry	scathe	sap'o na'ceous
grav'i ty	grav'i ta'tion	u surp'	sump'tu ous

REVIEW

priest	scourge	cheviot	entreat	cautious
bisque	adieu	delaine	embryo	phalanx
carafe	sinew	anguish	lacquer	querulous
query	nausea	buffet	explicit	cassimere

29

sloyd	mor'bid	pa thet'ic	som'er sault
buoy'ant	lan'guid	sym'pa thize	cir'cum stance
ther'mal	fla'grant	re cip'i ent	ex'cla ma'tion
ca boose'	re scind'	re cip'ro cal	vol'un ta ry

30

guise	mu'ti ny	bla sé'	ex ag'ger ate
deign	mu'ti nous	mo'bile	ap pro'pri ate
phase	in sur'gent	stol'id	con grat'u late
ré gime'	bel lig'er ent	eu re'ka	fe lic'i tate

31

WORD BUILDING

Rap'e re [*rap'tus*] (*rav*) = to seize to hurry away

Viv'e re [*vic'tus*] (*vi*) = to live.

rap'ine	ra vine'	rav'en ous ly	ra pac'i ty
rav'age	re viv'al	vi vac'i ty	vi va'cious
vi'ands	sur viv'or	ra pa'cious	sur viv'al

32

“ Great truths are portions of the soul of man ;
 Great souls are portions of eternity ;
 Each drop of blood that e’er through true heart ran
 With lofty message, ran for thee and me ;
 For God’s law since the starry song began,
 Hath been, and still forevermore must be,
 That every deed which shall outlast life’s span,
 Must goad the soul to be erect and free.” — *Lowell*.

REVIEW

deceit	eulogy	doeskin	cringing	gymnastics
natal	khedive	logical	macerate	cashmere
milch	valiant	qualify	molding	municipal
conceal	boudoir	vanquish	trousseau	hemorrhage

33

syn'tax	fi'nite	con junc'tion
sim'i le	pred'i cate	cop'u la tive
par'a digm	tran'si tive	co-or'di nate
met'a phor	re dun'dant	aux il'ia ry
al'le go ry	in fin'i tive	sub or'di nate
et'y mol'o gy	par'ti ci ple	con'ju ga'tion

34

pas'sive	po ten'tial	ap'po si'tion
syn'the sis	im per'a tive	an'te ce'dent
syn op'sis	sub junc'tive	de clar'a tive
pos ses'sive	in dic'a tive	ex clam'a to ry
ob jec'tive	de fin'i tive	in'ter rog'a tive
nom'i na tive	de clen'sion	in'ter jec'tion

35

One may **do** either good or evil. He may **commit** sin; **trespass** against law; and **perpetrate** an outrage or felony.

Amplify means to broaden out, to enlarge. In amplifying a topic, one may **extend** the discussion by **enlarging** the scope of his argument, by **developing** each proposition advanced, and by **expanding** and multiplying the illustrations used.

Our general **conduct** determines largely our **behavior** upon particular occasions.

The master is **strict** in enforcing the rules, and **severe** in punishing those who break them.

36

cap'sule	sur'gi cal	sed'a tive	dis pen'sa ry
caus'tic	am'pu tate	de coc'tion	re stor'a tive
hy'gi ene	an'ti dote	in fec'tious	pre scrip'tion
au'top sy	am'bu lance	con ta'gious	dis'in fec'tant

REVIEW

bier	survey	bivouac	endeavor	pernicious
coupé	surfeit	glacier	cochineal	debauch
baton	mileage	morphine	hypocrite	sanitarium
lyceum	heinous	maneuver	souvenir	arbitrary

37

bone'set	spear'mint	strych'nine	pe tro'le um
i'o dine	lo be'li a	cre'o sote	phos'phor us
worm'wood	cam'o mile	sas'sa fras	chlo'ro form
co'ca ine	glyc'er in	per sim'mon	ex pec'to rant

38

"The prosperity of a country depends not on the abundance of its revenues, nor on the strength of its public buildings; but it consists in the number of its cultivated citizens, in its men of education, enlightenment, and character; here are to be found its true interest, its chief strength, its real power."

— *Luther.*

"The individual who is habitually tardy in meeting an appointment will never be respected or successful in life." — *Fisk.*

We may **amend** our ways or conduct; **reform** our habits; and **reclaim** lost character.

39

void	ram'i fy	neg'li gée'	ex or'bi tant
ep'och	e di'tion	ap'ro pos'	me lo'di ous
e rode'	e ro'sion	glu'ti nous	ex pla na'tion
in flate'	cal'i ber	in sin'u ate	in cred'i ble

40

bred	al'cove	in fuse'	car'i ca ture
as sail'	ro tun'da	bo'nus	a'er o naut
ju'rist	e rad'i cate	de mur'	au'to mo bile
mag'nate	le git'i mate	dis sent'	bou'le vard

REVIEW

posse	parole	buoyant	veille	reconnoiter
phase	rescind	impeach	brigadier	hysterical
blasé	eureka	disguise	auxiliary	paradigm
régime	banquet	behavior	vivacious	voucher

41

WORD BUILDING

Ca'ro [*car'nis*] (*carni, charn*) = flesh.

Vo'ro = to eat. *Med'i us* = middle.

car'nal	char'nel	car na'tion	in car'nate
car'nage	car'ni val	car nal'i ty	car niv'o rous
de vour'	her biv'o rous	vo ra'cious	im me'di ate
car'ri on	me'di al	me'di a tor	in'ter me'di ate

42

Discriminate in regard to use and spelling

cal'en der	crit'ic	re ceipt'	plain'tiff
cal'en dar	cri tique'	rec'i pe	plain'tive
com'ple ment	stat'ue	fur'ther	pop'u lous
com'pli ment	stat'ute	far'ther	pop'u lace

43

Shyness is a shrinking from observation; **bashfulness**, undue self-consciousness; **modesty**, an humble estimate of one's self in comparison with others, is unassuming, not bold; **diffidence**, self-distrust or lack of confidence; and **timidity** is a constant fear of danger, criticism, error, or failure.

Modesty is at all times becoming; bashfulness is becoming in very young persons in the presence of their superiors, while timidity and diffidence should be avoided.

"Politeness is money, which enriches not him who receives it, but him who dispenses it."

44

ap'a thy	as tute'	psal'ter y	quan'da ry
pa go'da	ran'cor	psal'mo dy	di lem'ma
fal'la cy	hom'age	pre cep'tor	re ga'li a
eq'ui page	pon'iard	friv'o lous	col'league

REVIEW

eager	odious	trespass	autopsy	arrangement
deign	reclaim	hygiene	negligée	etymology
scathe	syntax	caustic	surgical	somersault
conceit	languid	cocaine	perpetrate	infectious

45

yawl	prob'i ty	mit'i gate	a non'y mous
brunt	vit'ri ol	al le'vi ate	in'can ta'tion
roan	man'i fold	cap'tious	phi lan'thro py
feign	rec'ti tude	pet'u lant	vet'er i na ry

46

Assurance inspires confidence or belief; **confidence** is a feeling of reliance or trust.

“Vanity makes men ridiculous; pride, odious; and ambition, terrible.” — *Steele*.

Conclusions are drawn from facts, and are full and decisive; **inferences** are partial conclusions, based usually upon appearances of things; while **opinions** are judgments that may or may not be based upon substantial facts and principles.

“The first ingredient in conversation is **truth**; the next, **good sense**; the third, **good humor**; and the fourth, **wit**.” — *Temple*.

47

ghoul	ven'er a ble	vam'pire	re volt'
guile	af fil'i ate	van'dal	se di'tion
tryst	por'ce lain	de'vi ate	rev'o lu'tion
douche	im'pli cate	ef'fi gy	in'sur rec'tion

48

pyg'my	ex'pe dite	ba zaar'	in cen'di a ry
mem'oir	ce ler'i ty	é'lite'	con'fla gra'tion
ex'po'sé'	a lac'ri ty	lu'cid	em bar'rass ment
ab scond'	ac cel'er ate	rev'el	an tic'i pate

REVIEW

cleanse	leisure	carrion	glycerin	contagious
viand	vertical	vigilant	decisive	vaseline
epoch	plateau	predicate	rapacity	ridiculous
feature	apropos	antidote	survivor	petroleum

49

ta boo'	tex'tile	bail'i wick	com'pen sate
tee'ter	tex'ture	os'tra cize	com'pen sa'tion
son'net	graph'ic	syn'di cate	prev'a lent
so na'ta	co'te rie'	home'stead	prev'a lence

50

ra'ti o	frus'tum	the'o rem	tra pe'zi um
sec'tor	quad'rant	scho'li um	i sos'ce les
seg'ment	rhom'bus	sca lene'	e'qui lat'er al
tan'gent	rhom'boid	trap'e zoid	quad'ri lat'er al

“Literature is the fruit of thinking souls.” — *Carlyle*.

51

Promptness to execute depends upon **readiness** to comply with existing conditions; and both depend upon one's preparation for action.

We **countenance** the action of others by giving encouragement or approval; we **sanction** persons or measures by giving authority; we **support** by lending our aid or coöperation.

“Sow truth if thou the truth wouldst reap;
Who sows the false shall reap the vain;
Erect and sound thy conscience keep;
From hollow words and deeds refrain.”

— *Bonar.*

52

WORD BUILDING

Nu me ra're [*nu me ra'tus*] = to count, to number.

Le ga're [*le ga'tus*] = to bring forward, to collect.

Ma'ter [*ma'tris*] = mother. *Cide* (*cae'dere*) = to kill.

al lege'	rel'e gate	ma ter'ni ty	nu'mer ous ly
leg'a tee	mat'ri cide	mat'ri mo ny	del'e ga'tion
ma ter'nal	nu'mer ous	nu'mer'a ble	nu mer'i cal

REVIEW

receipt	design	heiress	boulevard	insurgent
jurist	drought	poniard	synthesis	avaricious
critique	frigid	privilege	strychnine	quarantine
relieve	prairie	spearmint	participle	accurate

Democracy is government of the people, by the people, for the people.

53

so lu'tion	li'a bil'i ty	men'su ra'tion
pyr'a mid	prom'is so ry	hor'i zon'tal
ex po'nent	ne go'tia ble	per'pen dic'u lar
pro por'tion	in'vo lu'tion	par'al lel'o gram
co'ef fi'cient	ev'o lu'tion	av'oir du pois'

54

tulle	la'i ty	big'a my	spec'u la'tor
nymph	stam'i na	po lyg'a my	bi og'ra phy
val'et	mo sa'ics	vaude' ville	prom'on to ry
sé ance'	di'a lect	qua drille'	ar'chi pel'a go

55

Eternal signifies without beginning or end ; as, "God is eternal." **Everlasting** signifies without end ; as,

"Whether we shall meet again, I know not,
Therefore our everlasting farewell take."

— *Shakespeare.*

One **asks** for that which he may reasonably claim ; **begs** for alms ; **solicits** aid or favors ; **entreats** by making strong appeals ; **beseeches** with humble earnestness ; **supplicates** in earnest prayer ; and **implores** aid when in dire distress.

56

ad'verse	tac'it	vague	ep'i taph
a verse'	tac'i turn	da'ta	o bit'u a ry
di'verse	ret'i cent	vis'ta	ob'se quies
pos'ture	ret'i cence	na ive'	fu ne're al

REVIEW

feign	vitriol	failure	populous	albumen
ghoul	charnel	medial	porcelain	ameliorate
myrtle	caliber	calendar	colleague	conjunction
douche	captious	artesian	pertinence	conspirator

57

Discriminate in regard to use and spelling

pum'ice	as cet'ic	ces'sion	ex pect'
pom'ace	a cet'ic	ses'sion	sus pect'
pal'let	coun'cil	cap'i tal	sta'tion a ry
pal'ette	coun'sel	cap'i tol	sta'tion er y
pal'ate			

58

be nign'	e'go tism	mort'ga gee'	en thu'si asm
im bibe'	rou lette'	guar'an tee'	nom de plume'
jun'ket	pro tract'	in sur'ance	sur veil'lance
en'nui'	ster'ling	germ'i nal	belles-let'tres

59

WORD BUILDING

Co le're [cul'tus] = to till, to cultivate. *A'ger* = field.

Pun'ge re [punc'tus] = sting, point.

Mu'nus [mu'ner is] (*mon, muni*) = office, gift, service.

pun'gent	ex punge'	com mu'ni ty	re mu'ner ate
cul'ture	cul'ti vate	punc'tu ate	ag'ri cul ture
im mune'	punc'tu al	com'mu nist	mu nif'i cent

“Silence is the great art of conversation.” — *Hazlitt*.

60

"Nothing is more fatal to intellectual and moral growth than a devotion to low and sensational literary works." — *Johonnot*.

Excellence or absolute worth is inherent in the thing itself; **superiority** is relative merit.

"Base envy withers at another's joy, and hates that excellence it cannot reach." — *Thomson*.

"It is characteristic of small men to avoid emergencies; of great men to meet them." — *Kingsley*.

"The true defense of a nation lies in the moral qualities of its people." — *Mason*.

I **recognized** my benefactor, **admitted** his identity, and **acknowledged** with gratitude the many favors conferred upon me.

REVIEW

javelin	tenure	disease	imbecile	credential
sturgeon	equity	dilemma	taboret	countenance
monsieur	heroine	trousers	numerous	philosopher
sterling	maritime	dialogue	fumigate	coefficient

61

WORD BUILDING

Ju di ca're [*ju di ca'tus*] (*judg*) = to interpret law.

Pa ti'ri [*pas'sus*] = to suffer.

Fa te'ri [*fes'sus*] = to own, to show forth.

pre'judge	ju di'cious	com pas'sion	pas'sive ness
im pas'sive	pas'sion ate	con fes'sion	pro fess'or
ju di'cial	prej'u dice	im pa'tient	con fess'or

62

caste	sor'tie	ar tic'u late	con fed'er ate
thyme	con geal'	e nun'ci ate	so bri quet'
sto'ker	châ'teau'	ef fer vesce'	am bas'sa dor
in tact'	ul'ti mate	ex tem'po re	sten og'ra phy

63

The threats of the intruder **intimidated** the occupants of the house. The horse became **frightened** and ran away. The sudden appearance of my friend **startled** me. Intimidation produces wavering in decision, and may continue indefinitely. Fright is sudden and transient. "To assume such an attitude as intimidates the enemy is the chief art of war."

— *Cooper.*

"Science, art, literature, philosophy,—all that man has done,—the experience that has been bought with the sufferings of a hundred generations,—all have been garnered up for us in the world of books."

— *Whipple.*

64

o'pi ate	sat'i rist	va lid'i ty	as sem'blage
terse'ly	sat'i rize	ad'e quate	per emp'to ry
or de'al	in cen'tive	cal'ci mine	per en'ni al
as tound'	pro vi'sion	for'mu late	al'a bas'ter

REVIEW

guile	memoir	mullein	pyramid	phosphorus
yawl	pygmy	poultice	diminish	prevalence
élite	lettuce	aeronaut	embarrass	chloroform
heifer	coterie	sauciness	accelerate	comparison

65

ped'i gree	mon'grel	pen'i tent	mon'e ta ry
her'it age	co'gent	pen'sive	ex cheq'uer
fea'si ble	le'ni ent	con tri'tion	pe cun'ia ry
in iq'ui ty	le'ni ence	hu mil'i ate	mer'ce na ry

66

Thoughts from Emerson

"Insist on yourself ; never imitate. Your own gift you can present every moment with the cumulative force of a whole life's cultivation ; but of the adopted talent of another you have only an extemporaneous half possession. That which each can do best, none but his Maker can teach him. No man yet knows what is, nor can, till that person has exhibited it."

"No hope so bright but is the beginning of its own fulfilment."

"Use what language we will, we can never say anything but what we are."

67

Study meanings as determined by accent

ab'stract	ab stract'	in'cense	in cense'
con'crete	con crete'	com'pound	com pound'
im'pact	im pact'	pur'port	pur port'
fer'ment	fer ment'	ob'verse	ob verse'
con'test	con test'	es'say	es say'
af'fix	af fix'	re'print	re print'
com'press	com press'	trans'fer	trans fer'
mis con'duct	mis con duct'	fore'cast	fore cast'

68

im pugn'	sched'ule	mac ad'am	in fat'u ate
sal'vage	cur'ren cy	rev'er ence	sus'te nance
piq'uant	ser'e nade'	a lu'mi num	re cep'ta cle
ag grieve'	in ces'sant	cel'lu loid	ab o li'tion

REVIEW

tryst	textile	scalene	psaltery	syndicate
recipe	council	graphic	espouse	indictment
laity	palette	sonata	decoction	equipage
taboo	frighten	scholium	populace	accessory

69

pla'cate	rev'er ie	men'di cant	pla'gi a rize
di late'	vol'a tile	men'di can cy	pla'gi a rism
fu'sion	man'a cle	ag nos'tic	pla'gi a rist
tro'phy	cha ot'ic	ag nos'ti cism	or'di na'tion

70

Economy, that is, wise management, avoids waste ; **frugality** is prudent withholding of expenditures or goods ; and **thrift** not only saves, but also earns. **Parsimony** is excessive frugality.

Competition is honest strife by two or more for the same object ; **emulation** is an honorable ambition to equal or excel another ; **rivalry** is ambitious effort to excel another, and may be fair or unfair in its methods.

Occasions come to all and exact certain requirements ; **opportunities** inviting to action may be either sought or unsought. "New occasions teach new duties." "Lost opportunities never return."

71

vaunt	im'mi nent	de co'rum	squa'lor
hu'mid	val'or ous	col'lo quy	pes'ti lence
ver'nal	nu'cle us	so lil'o quy	in del'i ble
pam'per	in cul'cate	re pu'di ate	rec're a'tion

72

wrest	in er'ti a	min'i mum	mo not'o ny
waive	mo men'tum	max'i mum	mo not'o nous
lu'rid	trag'e dy	op'ti mist	mo nop'o ly
cen'sor	tra ge'di an	pes'si mist	mo nop'o lize

REVIEW

bazaar	exposé	rhomboid	assurance	ambassador
valet	relapse	ostracize	taciturn	surveillance
naïve	pallet	counsel	obsequies	matricide
nymph	sortie	quadrille	frugality	avoirdu pois

73

de sist'	sa'li ent	ac'me	pre co'cious
ad dict'	bru nette'	pa'thos	sa ga'cious
e vince'	moc'ca sin	re pute'	ren'dez vous
dis tort'	vi gnette'	com pute'	scru'pu lous

74

vogue	spe'cie	pa rot'id	cap'il la ry
la'tent	bul'lion	dis sec'tion	pul'mo na ry
ga lore'	ex ploit'	cer'e brum	as sim'i late
sal'low	hos'tage	cer'e bel'lum	res'pi ra'tion

“Knowledge is the eye of the soul.” — *Watson*.

75

“Try it for a day, I beseech you, to preserve yourself in an easy and cheerful frame of mind. Compare the day in which you have rooted out the weed of dissatisfaction with that on which you have allowed it to grow up; and you will find your heart open to every good motive, your life strengthened, and your breast armed with a panoply against every trick of fate: you will wonder at your own improvement.”

— *Richter.*

“The truest test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops; but the kind of men the country turns out.” — *Emerson.*

76

me'nu	me ringue'	cro quette'	chef
en trée'	bouil'lon	fric'as see	sher'bet
à la mode'	con som mé'	res'tau rant	cu'li na ry
à la carte'	mar'ma lade	ta'ble d'hôte	col la'tion

REVIEW

tulle	trophy	imitate	quadrant	effervesce
brief	sought	ascetic	roulette	punctuate
thyme	cession	frustum	epitaph	funeral
séance	congeal	capitol	expunge	vaudeville

77

ven'om	ob'vi ate	san'i ty	sub stan'ti ate
u'su ry	el'i gi ble	it'er ate	re cu'per ate
en croach'	stim'u late	res'er voir'	spon ta'ne ous
pro found'	ob'so lete	lu'bri cate	in'ge nu'i ty

78

ep'i thet	par'o dy	jeop'ar dy	ne ces'si tate
trav'erse	e qua'tion	sat'u rate	tour'na ment
re trench'	slaugh'ter	pri va'tion	in can des'cent
pet'u lant	mas'sa cre	re tal'i ate	pre ca'ri ous

79

One makes **restitution** of that which he may have obtained through fraud or theft ; **reparation** for injuries done to another.

"Self-trust is the essence of heroism. It is the state of the soul at war, and its ultimate objects are the last defiance of falsehood and wrong and the power to bear all that can be inflicted by evil agents. It speaks the truth and is just. It is generous, hospitable, temperate, scornful of petty calculations, and scornful of being scorned. It persists ; it is of an undaunted boldness and of a fortitude not to be wearied out." — *Emerson*.

80

syn'a gogue	lit'a ny	mosque	rec'tor
ca the'dral	lit'ur gy	chan'cel	cu'rate
san he'drin	sac'ra ment	tran'sept	ro'sa ry
tab'er na cle	com mun'ion	ves'ti bule	cru'ci fix

REVIEW

ennui	malice	château	piquant	turbulent
vague	session	manacle	enormous	mortgagee
pomace	society	reverie	feasible	provision
specie	intense	lenience	validity	ancient

81

fac'ul ty	gaz et teer'	cit'ric	ni'trous
a cad'e my	ref'er ence	ox al'ic	prus'sic
in'sti tute	cy'clo pe'di a	mu'ri at'ic	chlo'ric
sem'i na ry	u'ni vers'i ty	sul phur'ic	ni'tric

82

One may **relinquish** a pursuit or cease to claim what is his; **forsake** his companions or an interest in an object; and **desert** friends or a cause to which he owes allegiance.

"He who loves to read, and knows how to reflect, has laid by a perpetual feast for his old age."

"Truth needs no color, beauty no pencil."

"Nothing can constitute good breeding that has not good nature for its foundation." — *Bulwer*.

To **compel** is stronger than to **coerce**. Both imply force in opposition to resistance. By strong **influences**, one is constrained to yield his will.

83

doc'ile	cov'ert ly	tab'u late	par'ox ysm
bes'tial	dil'a to ry	ma gi'cian	va'ri o loid
res'pite	of fi'ci ate	re ten'tion	ton sil i'tis
cum'brous	noc tur'nal	se ces'sion	com pul'so ry

84

wend	mael'strom	pag'eant ry	ul ti ma'tum
pla'za	hol'o caust	u to'pi an	per cep'ti ble
cor ral'	ver ba'tim	sub pœ'na	chi rop'o dist
con done'	man'date	man da'mus	chem'is try

REVIEW

lurid	caste	nucleus	volatile	inertia
roan	vaunt	celluloid	chaotic	beseech
waive	capital	iniquity	pecuniary	revenue
moil	pumice	adequate	exchequer	satirist

85

pri'or	sub'ju gate	em'a nate	cer tif'icate
zouave	in'su late	ex tor'tion	as'pi ra'tion
sure'ty	cau'ter ize	dis tor'tion	ma nip'u late
sub due'	ex'tri cate	an ni'hi late	res'ig na'tion

86

“One is **envious** of that which is another's, and to which he himself has no claim; he is **jealous** of intrusion upon that which he owns or claims. An envious spirit is always bad; a jealous spirit may be good or bad, according to its object or tendency. One is **suspicious** of another from unfavorable indications or from a knowledge of wrong in his previous conduct, or even without reason.”

“An envious man is in pain upon all occasions that should give him pleasure.” — *Addison*.

“If they would retain them, a free people must be jealous of their liberties.”

87

trend	ma jes'tic	mu'ral	me men'to
fer'ret	bo nan'za	mol'ten	ob nox'ious
mot'ley	par'a mount	sun'der	vac'il late
civ'ics	ab hor'rence	bal'lad	a dul'ter ate

88

WORD BUILDING

Cer'ne re [*cre'tus*] (*cree*) = to see, to sift, to judge.

An'i mus = mind, courage.

dis cern'	se'cre cy	in an'i mate	an i mos'i ty
de cree'	se cre'tion	u nan'i mous	mag nan'i mous
dis creet'	an'i mate	dis cre'tion	u na nim'i ty

REVIEW

chord	mortise	polygamy	impatient	benign
sleight	linear	sobriquet	trapezoid	reptile
tinge	steppe	extempore	guarantee	pique
hoist	weird	judicial	precaution	salient

89

eke	gal'leys	fuse	hom'i cide
cod'dle	pil'lo ry	quell	par'ri cide
oc cult'	guil'lo tine	o'men	par'a phrase
wan'ton	pen'i ten'tia ry	throb	de lin'quent

90

add <i>ic</i>		add <i>al</i>	
nom'ad	par'a site	es thet'ic	mys'tic
bom'bast	dip'lo mat	au then'tic	clas'sic
lin'guist	ni'hi list	in trin'sic	pe'ri od'ic
ac'ro bat	pu'gi list	sym met'ric	au'to mat'ic

“Unfaithfulness in the keeping of an appointment is an act of clear dishonesty. You may as well borrow a person's money as his time.” — *Mann*.

91

Resolution is determination of will to remain unmoved in purpose; **courage**, boldness of heart, may be physical or moral; **fortitude** is power of body and soul to endure pain and adversity with patience. Courage to execute the commands of conscience is honorable.

“Temperance and abstinence, faith and devotion, are in themselves perhaps as laudable as any other virtues; but those which make a man popular and beloved, are justice, charity, munificence, and, in short, all the good qualities that render us beneficial to each other.”—*Addison*.

92

liv'id	phar'ma cy	ex ude'	ca price'
ran'cid	a poth'e ca ry	ex hume'	in trigue'
af fray'	al lop'a thy	fric'tion	chi ca'ner y
a verse'	ho me op'a thy	spec'trum	du plic'i ty

REVIEW

vogue	subdue	croquette	pugilist	hoarsely
usury	mobile	tragedian	schedule	rendezvous
anoint	bullion	parsimony	chemistry	carnivorous
oblique	trestle	scrupulous	frugality	recreation

93

thwart	tur'moil	the'o ry	mel'an chol y
val'id	Bud'dhism	mes'mer ize	e quiv'a lent
pre empt'	stam pede'	ver'sa tile	civ'il i za'tion
ven due'	bra va'do	sum'ma rize	ex'tra di'tion

94

Repartee is sharp, quick, ready, witty, and good-natured rejoinder to argument or attack; **retort** is a sharp, spiteful rejoinder, though it may be witty. "A man renown'd for repartee will seldom scruple to make free with friendship's finest feelings."

An **apology** is offered for wrongs committed to others. An **excuse** is offered partly to justify one's self for non-performance of duty or neglect. A **confession** is a full acknowledgment of wrong, with or without an apology.

"Order is the sanity of the mind, the health of the body, the peace of the city, and the security of the state." — *Southey*.

"Shallow men believe in luck, strong men believe in cause and effect." — *Emerson*.

95

WORD BUILDING

Dom i na'ri [*dom i na'tus*] = to dominate, to master.

Dom'i nus = master. *Pa'ter* [*pa'tris*] = father.

do main'	dom'i neer	pat'ron ize	pa tri'cian
do min'ion	dom'i nant	pa'tron ess	pa ter'ni ty
pa ter'nal	dom'i nate	pat'ri cide	pre dom'i nate

96

fête	gra'tis	prom'e nade	lav'a to ry
hoax	re lent'	en rol'ment	ob'sti na cy
probe	ti'dings	ob liv'i ous	ob strep'er ous
swathe	ex tinct'	sup'ple ment	pre lim'i na ry

REVIEW

mettle	utopian	corpuscule	vacillate	fricassee
ductile	saunter	discreet	jealousy	restaurant
cordial	bestial	bouillon	periodic	reparation
geyser	coerce	mustache	esthetic	plagiarist

97

writhe	em bez'zle	re fute'	mac'a ro'ni
car'om	dev'as tate	ur bane'	ver'mi cel'li
é clat'	a qua'ri um	mi rage'	sper'ma ce'ti
de bris'	pis'ca to ry	bane'ful	can'ta loupe

98

“Talking is one of the fine arts, the noblest, the most important, and the most difficult; and its harmonies may be spoiled by the intrusion of a single harsh note. Therefore, conversation that is suggestive rather than argumentative, that lets out the most of each talker's results of thought, is commonly the pleasantest and the most profitable.”

— *Holmes.*

“Diligence is the mother of good luck, and God gives all things to industry; then plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep.” — *Franklin.*

99

ab'ject	re sent'ful	ar'ro gant	brawn
ser'vile	in dig'nant	dog mat'ic	a re'na
ig no'ble	vin dic'tive	im pe'ri ous	trem'or
des'pi ca ble	re venge'ful	ty ran'ni cal	in flect'

100

Discriminate in regard to use and spelling

il lu'sion	pen'dent	lean	ce're al
al lu'sion	pen'dant	li'en	se'ri al
e lic'it	con'fi dent	trea'tise	proph'e cy
il lic'it	con'fi dant	trea'ties	proph'e sy

REVIEW

ferret	release	mediator	chiropodist	holocaust
mystic	terrier	metropolis	admiration	requisite
vendue	mucous	expedient	participant	logician
hoary	envious	annihilate	manipulate	nihilist

101

WORD BUILDING

Mo ne're [mon'i tus] (*monu*) = to advise, to remind.*Cor'pus* [cor'por is] (*cors*) = a body.

sum'mons	cor'por al	ad mon'ish	pre'mo ni'tion
corse'let	mon'u ment	cor'pu lent	in cor'por ate
mon'i tor	mon'i to ry	cor'por ate	ad'mo ni'tion

102

stel'lar	di ur'nal	um'bra	a'er o lite
neb'u la	u'ni verse	pe num'bra	plan'et oid
gal'ax y	as'ter oid	sat'el lite	me'te or ite
sol'stice	e clip'tic	si de're al	con'stel la'tion

“Contentment is natural wealth ; luxury, artificial poverty.” — *Socrates*.

D

103

An **axiom** is a truth accepted as the basis for specific reasoning; as, "The whole is equal to the sum of its parts." A **maxim** is a practical principle; as, "The bishop's maxim was, 'Serve God, and be cheerful.'" A **proverb** is a brief, pithy saying of condensed wisdom; as, "Light gains make heavy purses." An **adage** is an ancient proverb; "Serve yourself, would you be well served, is an excellent adage." — *Longfellow*.

"Nature is an enormous system, but in mass and particle curiously available to the humblest need of the little creature that walks on the earth."

104

siege	lus'cious	lu'di crous	pos te'ri or
mo'lar	si es'ta	leth'ar gy	ul te'ri or
ban'ter	bur lesque'	las'si tude	ac'cu sa'tion
ca nard'	ti rade'	lev'i ty	an te'ri or

REVIEW

sluice	rouse	infrequent	competition	transept
recipe	lozenge	fulfilment	capillary	nocturnal
drought	thermal	sustenance	guillotine	consommé
treason	idiom	excessive	restitution	jeopardy

105

vi'tal	vi tal'i ty	a gil'i ty	ne fa'ri ous
vo'ta ry	whim'si cal	co los'sal	in iq'ui tous
so no'rous	in tru'sion	pal'pi tate	phe nom'e non
em bla'zon	pa la'tial	liq'ui date	gra tu'i tous

106

"True politeness depends on no rules written or spoken. The savage whose heart is filled with goodwill exhibits more genuine courtesy than the most etiquettical, 'kidded and curled darling' of the marble metropolis."

"Neatness and simplicity are the best ornaments, good habits are better than fine clothes, and the most elegant manners the kindest."

"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State!

Sail on, O Union, strong and great!

Sail on, fear not to breast the sea!

Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee;

Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,

Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,

Are all with thee, — are all with thee!"

— *Longfellow.*

107

rôle	ec'sta cy	par ti'tion	in flam'ma ble
som'ber	or'i fice	mu'ti late	pro mis'cu ous
fac'tion	trac'tion	jol'li ty	mas'quer ade'
vit'ri ol	a cu'men	hi lar'i ty	pic'tur esque'

108

WORD BUILDING

Am a're [*am a'tus*] = to love. *A mi'cus* = a friend.

Mer'ge re [*mer'sus*] = to plunge.

merge	sub merse'	a mer'sion	a'mi a bly
am'i ty	en am'or	am'i ca bly	am'a to ry
sub merge'	am'a teur	e mer'gen cy	im mer'sion

REVIEW

beard	estimate	indignant	massacre	covertly
suite	pervious	arranging	liturgy	slaughter
freak	arduous	pageantry	subpœna	satiate
pouch	lobelia	paramount	officiate	relinquish

109

li'bel	re lent'	bar'bar ous	om nip'o tent
vil'i fy	mas'sage	a tro'cious	om niv'o rous
phy sique'	cre'mate	a lert'ness	her biv'o rous
in'fa mous	embroil'	vil'lain ous	pro tect'o rate

110

Tributes to Lincoln

“He rose, not like a blazing comet that rushes through the sky and is gone, but like a star, gradually rising with increasing luster, until he covered the whole nation with a sheen of glory.” — *Yourtee*.

“To integrity of purpose, firmness of will, patience in investigation, unswerving fidelity to trust, and a deep impression of his accountability to the nation and to God, he added a thorough knowledge of the theory and principles of our government and of men.” — *Dyer*.

“His love of honesty and fair dealing was one of his prominent characteristics; he never stooped to trickery.” — *Minier*.

“Lincoln stands apart in striking solitude,—an enigma to all men. He seemed to run through the whole gamut of human nature.” — *Morse*.

111

nov'ice	func'tion	me'di um	mon'strous
o'di um	lat'er al	con coct'	dis sem'i nate
po'tion	me an'der	em'u late	con tem'po ra ry
re solve'	ap praise'	tor'tu ous	ex traor'di na ry

112

fab'u lous	phlegm	joc'u lar	mo men'tous
fab'ri cate	fal'low	hi la'ri ous	af'flu ence
fic ti'tious	feu'dal	bois'ter ous	tre men'dous
coun'ter feit	tur'bine	parch'ment	for'mid a ble

REVIEW

fraud	imagine	unanimous	communion	symmetric
knell	suicide	maelstrom	sanhedrin	patrician
wreath	spaniel	parasitic	parricide	equivalent
faucet	tourist	obnoxious	delinquent	apothecary

113

al'i bi	sun'dry	yeo'man	phleg mat'ic
a'li as	sa chet'	pro'té'gé'	fes tiv'i ty
con tour'	ma lign'	pa ja'mas	cor nu co'pia
chif'fon'	cais'son	cos met'ic	ka lei'do scope

114

Discriminate in regard to use and spelling

lin'i ment	i'dol	fe lic'i tate	ve rac'i ty
lin'e a ment	i'dyl	fe lic'i tous	vo rac'i ty
	i'dle		
in gen'i ous	fer'rule	ir rup'tion	cou'ri er
in gen'u ous	fer'ule	e rup'tion	cur'rier

115

"He who ascends to mountain tops, shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow;
He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hate of those below." — *Byron*.

An **advantage** contributes to one's favor in circumstances, position, comforts; a **profit** is an acquisition of anything valuable, good, or useful.

"No man can read with profit that which he cannot learn to read with pleasure." — *Porter*.

"Four things belong to a judge: to hear cautiously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially." — *Socrates*.

116

dé'but'	pres'tige	en' route'	vul'ner a ble
ran'som	dom'i cile	syn'di cate	in va'ri a bly
cha grin'	sen'ti ment	al le'giance	su'per sti'tion
van'tage	ep'i sode	i tin'er ate	ad min'is trate

REVIEW.

docile	serious	agnosticism	censure	precarious
orient	neither	acquaintancē	servile	tournament
mocha	roguish	familiarity	elicit	supplement
landau	prophet	apprehension	intrigue	oblivious

117

fu'tile	per vert'	sub'se quent	gym na'si um
tur'ret	vis'u al	in oc'u late	cal'is then'ics
in fest'	ra'di ant	in au'gu rate	dec'la ma'tion
men'ial	eq'ui ty	os'ten ta'tion	ac'cla ma'tion

118

WORD BUILDING

Pre hen'de re [*pre hen'sus*] (*pris*) = to lay hold of.

Su'me re [*sump'tus*] = to take up, to spend.

ap prise' con sum'er as sump'tion pre sump'tion '
con sume' re pris'al com'pre hend' ap'pre hen'sive
pre'sume sur pris'al ap'pre hend' pre sum'a ble

119

He is **ingenious** who is able to contrive, invent, or originate; **clever**, who is ready or adroit with hand or brain; **talented**, who is possessed of great mental power. "It was doubtless an ingenious idea to call the camel 'the ship of the desert.'" "Genius does what it must, and talent does what it can."

Clumsiness refers to the condition or make-up of a thing; **awkwardness** and **uncouthness**, to the outward appearance or deportment. Awkwardness amuses while uncouthness offends. The bear is both clumsy and awkward.

Peaceable citizens are not quarrelsome. The home should be a **peaceful** abode. **Pacific** measures should prevail between nations.

120

Discriminate in regard to use and spelling

mor'al	corps	au'ger	mi'nor	nap
mo rale'	corpse	au'gur	mi'ner	nap e
troop	in dite'	ought	loath	ta'pir
troupe	in dict'	aught	loathe	ta'per

REVIEW

clique	vignette	quandary	saliva	psalmody
reveal	brunette	musician	corral	antecedent
pommel	quartet	perennial	zouave	aluminum
dairy	sherbet	maximum	entrée	rapacious

121

sol'ace	sec'u lar	chauf feur'	in gre'dient
in'voice	ru'di ment	au spi'cious	ob lit'er ate
ver'dant	co er'cion	con jec'ture	per pet'u ate
de pict'	ci vil'ian	lux u'ri ant	dec'la ra'tion

122

Speech is general and applies to all forms of address; **oration** is formal speech delivered in a dignified manner; a **harangue** is a loud, vehement speech, designed to appeal to the passions of the listeners; **discourse** is applied to all public addresses, a conversation; a **lecture** is a formal and methodical discourse, intended to impart instruction; and a **sermon** is a discourse by a clergyman on a religious topic.

“Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.” — *Washington*.

“Monuments themselves memorials make.”

— *Crabbe*.

123

sard	por'phy ry	em'er ald	py ri'tes
o'pal	car nel'ian	am'e thyst	lor'gnette'
ber'yl	tour'ma line	tur quoise'	car'bun cle
gar'net	chal ced'o ny	sar don'yx	chrys'o lite

124

WORD BUILDING

Mi ra're [*mi ra'tus*] = to look at, wonder.

Ple're [*ple'tum*] = to fill. *Ple'nus* = full.

Dor mi're [*dor mi'tus*] = to sleep.

mir'ror	mir'a cle	plen'i tude	dor'mant
de plete'	ad mir'er	ad'mir a ble	dor'mi to ry
re plete'	de ple'tion	in com plete'	ad'mir a bly

REVIEW

distil	terrace	masquerade	amatory	domicile
Cairo	ruffian	picturesque	amateur	Buddhism
loiter	trapeze	villainous	lethargy	spectrum
relief	hideous	omnivorous	burlesque	business

125

lapse	sac'ri lege	lin'e age	caout'chouc
pu'trid	os'cil late	te mer'i ty	spa ghet'ti
stra'tum	con cus'sion	per'son'nel'	sed'en ta ry
ves'tige	man'u script	pres'by ter	in no va'tion

126

Study meanings as determined by accent

prem'ise	pre mise'	sub'ject	sub ject'
con'fine	con fine'	su'pine	su pine'
plac'ard	pla card'	prod'uce	pro duce'
prel'udef	pre lude'	in'va lid	in val'id
con'verse	con verse'	at'tri bute	at trib'ute
con'vert	con vert'	prec'e dent	pre ce'dent

127

That is **enough** which exactly suffices to meet certain demands ; **ample** which leaves a safe margin over immediate needs ; **abundant** which is far in excess of existing requirements. **Plenty** is a sufficiency of those things which supply the immediate and natural demands of the body and the mind.

Praise is general and is stronger than **commendation**. **Applause** is loud praise. To **extol** is to express the highest praise.

"Words as well as persons have an ancestry ; and some words have in their veins the blood of lions. One of these words is *liberty*." — *Ruskin*.

128

ex tant'	pro'to col	prop'a gate	rhe tor'i cal
vis'cid	os'cu late	im pro vise'	ca pit'u late
sub sist'	de ci'pher	tech'ni cal	ig no ra'mus
re cluse'	ar'ro gate	co ag'u late	chro nol'o gy

REVIEW

czar	embroil	barouche	kaleidoscope	chicanery
type	phalanx	sonorous	extraordinary	adversity
scout	ecstasy	courier	encyclopedia	aquarium
skein	volume	illusion	extemporaneous	asteroid

129

spawn	gla'cial	spu'ri ous	con gen'ial
ei'der	un kempt'	plan'tain	lon gev'i ty
co'gnac	sin'is ter	gro tesque'	pe des'tri an
pew'ter	frus'trate	au da'cious	in'stal la'tion

130

A **pupil** is one who is under close supervision or instruction of a teacher, especially in the lower grades; **student** is applied to those in schools of the higher grades, as the academic, collegiate, and scientific. A student is one who is learning, while a **scholar** is one who has learned. A college student may become the private pupil of an instructor.

“Three things principally determine the quality of a man — the leading object that he proposes to himself in life, the method that he employs in seeking to accomplish it, and the effect that success or failure has upon him.”

131

vir'ile	suav'i ty	pub lic'i ty	man'age a ble
re trieve'	prod'i gy	mal'le a ble	can'di da cy
com prise'	op'u lent	ex on'er ate	in vet'er ate
sem'blance	plumb'ing	ar is'to crat	or'di na'tion

132

morgue	hyp'no tize	ep'i gram	der'e lic'tion
ex hume'	ma jor'i ty	ren'o vate	e man'ci pate
broth'el	plu ral'i ty	tri bu'nal	mi'cro scop'ic
ros'trum	cre den'tial	scav'en ger	su'per fi'cial

REVIEW

digit	cruise	linguist	emulation	panoply
ducal	luxury	culinary	transient	epithet
seize	missile	encroach	ingenuity	separate
lucre	corselet	meringue	constrained	treatise

133

Discriminate in regard to use and spelling

coz'en	serf	sur'plus	dif'fer ence
cous'in	surf	sur'plice	def'er ence
feint	mar'tial	col lu'sion	pe ti'tion
faint	mar'shal	col li'sion	par ti'tion

134

The term **answer** is general, including words, actions, suggestions, etc., in return to anything said or done by others; a **reply** is a formal answer to an assertion; a **rejoinder** is an answer to a reply; a **response** is an answer called forth by the statements of another.

“To **abide** denotes a stay; to **sojourn** is a long stay and implies continuance; to **dwell** comprehends the idea of perpetuity. To **reside** and to **inhabit** are partial and local—we dwell only in one spot, but we may reside at or inhabit many places.” — *Crabbe*.

An **equivocal** statement is intended to deceive; an **ambiguous** statement is one of double meaning.

135

pall'	po'lo naise'	sor'did	col lect'i ble
spurn	at tor'ney	spe'cious	lil'li pu'tian
ar'id	com'pro mise	im'pi ous	bac'ca lau're ate
dy'er	sym'pho ny	wrist'band	sil'hou ette'

“Give a boy address and accomplishments and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes where he goes.” — *Emerson*.

136

lisle	stip'u late	ar'chives	sub ma rine'
a wry'	tran scend'	vit'ri fy	rem'i nis'cence
sperm	vir'u lent	neck'lace	sac'ri le'gious
glu'ey	ple be'ian	mol'li fy	ab'o rig'i nes

REVIEW

yacht	surfeit	unaniunity	spermaceti	atrocious
corps	chagrin	enrolment	patricide	gymnasium
indict	lexicon	revengeful	planetary	subsequent
troupe	orifice	cantaloupe	quiescent	acquiesce

137

rife	toc'sin	pro lif'ic	ver mil'ion
dupe	con dole'	prox'i mate	e quip'ment
gloat	pur'lieu	op'por tune'	dig'ni ta ry
air'y	bur geois'	col'i se'um	lit'i ga'tion

138

Transparent bodies transmit light freely, form and color being easily distinguishable. **Translucent** bodies obstruct nearly all the light, but form and color cannot be distinguished. Examples, common and ground glasses.

One is **actuated** by motives as the result of deliberative thought; **impelled** or driven by vehement and impetuous feeling; **induced** or led to act through inclination or persuasion.

“A man is not educated until he has the power to summon, in an emergency, his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect its purpose.”—*Webster*.

139

flaunt	par'a dox	un'du late	de mean'or
do'tage	am bro'sia	pan'to mime	soph'is try
clam'or	vit're ous	mit'i gate	in cip'i ent
zeph'yrs	prom'i nent	pre'am ble	dis'ha bille'

140

sparse'ly	e nig'ma	em'bas sy	in dem'ni fy
mat'i née'	vi'ti ate	chron'i cle	e quiv'o cate
om'i nous	ec lec'tic	af fin'i ty	pre em'i nent
mu'ta ble	fal'li ble	con'se crate	trib'u la'tion

REVIEW

psalm	placid	antique	viscid	suavity
seine	syringe	plantain	retrieve	chauffeur
dyeing	fuchsia	grotesque	sardonyx	turquoise
rascal	assault	caoutchouc	spaghetti	vermilion

141

ha'lo	in im'i cal	moot'ed	an nu'i ty
em pale'	i ron'i cal	de spite'	in'ter view
de mure'	glad'i a tor	pre'mi er	ex hil'a rate
phan'tom	im pov'er ish	in un'date	pre cip'i tate

142

quiz	pan'der	chor'is ter	hor'ti cul ture
roil	es pouse'	vig'i lance	flo'ri cul'ture
fuse	tu i'tion	fa cil'i ty	chrys an'the mum
moil	stal'wart	ar te'sian	da guerre'o type

143

"The prosperity of a country depends not upon the abundance of its revenues, nor upon the strength of its fortifications, nor upon the beauty of its public buildings, but upon the number of its cultivated citizens, its men and women of education, enlightenment, and character. Here are found the true interest, the chief strength, and the real power of a nation."

— *Luther*.

"Education is a companion that no misfortune can depress, no clime destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave; at home a friend, abroad an introduction, in solitude a solace, and in society an ornament." — *Phillips*.

144

WORD BUILDING

Ap'tus (*att, ept*) = fit. *Fa'ri* [*fa'tus*] = to speak.

Qui es'ce re [*qui e'tus*] = to rest, to repose.

a dept'	fa'tal ist	dis qui'et	in ef'fa ble
in ept'	at'ti tude	qui es'cent	fa tal'i ty
apt'ness	a dapt'a ble	ad ap ta'tion	fa'tal ism
af'fa ble	ac'qui esce	ap'ti tude	qui'e tude

REVIEW

plead	legion	unkempt	lorgnette	attorney
quiver	scepter	plebeian	polonaise	symphony
villain	exhaust	scavenger	congenial	harangue
shoeing	naphtha	audacious	tourmaline	hypnotize

TEST WORDS

any	pity	body	very	lief	plumb	great	drawn
awe	goal	hail	wiry	hour	earth	heart	mourn
adz	gnat	comb	main	iron	mirth	raise	boast
buy	wrap	soap	they	lamb	worth	weave	niece
air	debt	bass	does	pear	where	steak	braid
ewe	bomb	deaf	soul	wear	cloak	eagle	pleat
guy	pawn	hawk	e'er	slew	would	steal	plaid
two	numb	herd	coal	could	climb	cheap	scent
aye	whey	loan	bowl	chain	knife	peace	yield
owe	tour	pour	axle	gaunt	board	train	plait
fir	limb	prey	lyre	laugh	thumb	cream	gnash
dye	knee	zeal	fowl	halve	meant	neigh	agile
lye	lawn	suit	flea	guide	touch	brain	reign
ere	palm	pier	herb	about	heavy	shawl	rhyme
off	what	flue	lead	niche	wound	frail	plead
hymn	odor	ewer	cite	knoll	fruit	sweat	bleak
bade	ague	bail	bier	their	piece	sieve	islet
heir	acre	sigh	roan	chief	apron	waive	shear
beau	lily	gape	daub	eight	ocean	caret	lynch
hear	busy	pair	dyed	aisle	beach	route	often
wren	duet	easy	calm	dough	dream	saber	peach
ache	heal	wail	alms	chord	hinge	vault	woman
lynx	sour	goes	vein	sugar	avoid	weary	which
raid	dear	soak	lien	sperm	beast	brawn	quart
gout	soup	view	ream	wrath	waist	éclat	siege
gnaw	meal	sown	riot	wrest	metal	group	chalk
who	core	each	know	which	shear	teeth	sheath
ache	cheer	knot	howl	chair	comma	tooth	trial
bead	zero	salt	tail	pretty	happen	trail	carat

spawn	bureau	leopard	deceive	precious
rough	canyon	chemise	rupture	laundry
ghost	beneath	caution	shellac	poultry
ankle	turmoil	cushion	applaud	tobacco
syrup	breadth	either	draught	weather
burial	giraffe	camphor	martial	cemetery
fiery	knuckle	wrestle	nebula	rhubarb
quire	leisure	conceit	solstice	syllable
thief	drought	myriad	vituals	hiccough
juice	stomach	croquet	proverb	mustache
sluice	science	believe	massage	cayenne
martyr	sirloin	naughty	cruiser	souvenir
thieve	surgeon	feather	design	mosquito
course	plateau	curtain	mosque	cupboard
knight	lettuce	enough	beseech	persuade
pierce	warrior	instead	capstan	poultice
sneeze	maltese	heaven	cyclone	colonel
scythe	castile	breathe	cannery	aqueous
asylum	cholera	thought	imbue	sycamore
deceit	caprice	quench	fresco	coercion
crisis	uncouth	neither	cornice	luxuriant
filial	currier	peacock	sewage	allegiance
quota	swoon	quarrel	traitor	calisthenics
axiom	caisson	machine	descend	neighbor
début	yeoman	anxious	hyena	auspicious
solace	biscuit	explain	ascend	sacrilege
gambol	spinach	retreat	serious	iniquitous
receive	opera	gentian	loyalty	schooner
period	theater	pepper	tropical	masculine
paper	opening	beginning	charter	feminine
women	plumb	mighty	criticise	typical

sea	gleam	chisel	plow	firkin	esophagus
elm	seize	thread	heifer	muscle	geography
egg	cease	slight	opaque	plaque	hoarseness
sow	pause	chorus	sluice	health	sovereign
maul	skein	tyrant	priest	sought	privilege
soar	guard	urchin	trough	shriek	acknowledge
knit	wield	heaves	steady	height	cocoanut
whet	choir	fillet	dreary	crease	paralyze
dawn	knead	woeful	source	afraid	opportunity
kiln	sight	spread	grieve	chrome	prophecy
fawn	depot	bruise	quorum	sprawl	tyrannical
wean	bough	pauper	ravine	shrewd	physique
once	toast	porous	debris	square	whimsical
duly	croup	hawser	wreath	sphere	liquidate
veil	cough	cudgel	fierce	friend	lineament
toad	daisy	cougar	slight	double	syndicate
warp	truly	twinge	belief	stream	turquoise
omit	dryly	league	ermine	beaver	librarian
axil	sword	swathe	writhe	bought	traceable
yolk	basin	cereal	coarse	preach	atmosphere
idyl	least	phlegm	malign	breath	financier
nigh	realm	mirage	medium	tongue	etiquette
high	solid	chaise	squeal	pigeon	antiquity
isle	auger	liquor	facial	serial	university
cell	creak	futile	legion	listen	parachute
soil	flour	loathe	feudal	dyeing	singular
echo	groan	visual	nephew	meddle	grammar
dose	grate	history	palatial	hearth	commence
hue	thing	copious	tempest	college	command
awry	awe	time	moment	plural	awkward
out	cure	triumph	etiquette	pure	arithmetic

RULES FOR SPELLING

PLURALS OF NOUNS

The plurals of nouns are generally made by adding *s* to the singular.

Nouns ending in *s*, *x*, *z*, *sh*, or soft *ch*, and nouns that end in *i*, *o*, *u*, or *y*, preceded each by a consonant, are made plural by adding *es* to the singular. (*Y* is changed to *i* when adding *es*.)

In our language, as written in England, the plural of *story*, or *storey*, meaning floor, is *storeys*. We write *stories*. When reading books are printed in England, we notice these interesting differences.

A few nouns in *o* are exceptions to the above rule, and add *s* only. See opposite page.

Nouns ending in *o* or *y*, preceded by a vowel, add *s* to the singular to form the plural.

Nouns ending in silent *e*, preceded by the sound of *s*, *x*, *z*, *j*, *sh*, or soft *ch*, add *s* to the singular.

Some nouns ending in *f* and *fe* change *f* to *v* and add *es*, and others add only *s* to form the plural.

The plurals of letters, figures, and other characters are formed by adding the apostrophe (') and *s*, that is ('*s*), to the singular.

EXCEPTION.—*Wharf* has both forms, *wharfs* and *wharves*. *Staff* becomes *staves* in the plural, but its compounds are regular; as, *flagstaff*, *flagstaffs*.

The plural of many nouns is irregular, as *man*, *men*.

Give the singular form of each of the following nouns and the rule, if any, for forming the plural: —

cargoes	dressess	galleys	griefs	bamboos
wedges	fancies	latches	folios	calicoes
buggies	gulfs	pebbles	squashes	thieves
classes	shelves	sopranos	hoofs	haunches
pulleys	lassos	proofs	pianos	chimneys
violets	pansies	tomatoes	knives	buffaloes
studios	gifts	sheaves	heroes	colleges
scarfs	boxes	roses	ratios	libraries
Negroes	images	loaves	breeches	berries
hearses	calves	sponges	races	mustaches
valleys	flies	octavos	vetoos	damages
lilies	tassels	radishes	beeves	potatoes
gnues	axes	chiefs	glasses	ledges
phrases	daisies	altos	strifes	porticoes
markets	matches	purses	wives	guesses
dominos	mottoes	volcanoes	halves	thrushes
lives	turkeys	poppies	reefs	mosquitoes
chaises	elves	twos	monkeys	wolves
cuckoos	cuffs	trios	taxes	kangaroos
duties	dwarfs	safes	waifs	leaves
flashes	horses	torpedoes	coaches	wretches
lasses	echoes	selves	cages	tornadoes
adieux	zeros	fifes	spices	bushes
foxes	breezes	pennies	gases	——'s
stories	women	children	oxen	weaknesses
3's	?s	staffs	monies	wharves

Make lists of verbs singular and plural.

Write the pronouns singular and plural.

GENERAL RULES FOR SPELLING

1. Words of one syllable ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*, preceded by a single vowel, have the final consonant doubled; as, mill, pass.

EXCEPTIONS.—Clef, if, of, sol, as, gas, has, was, yes, is, his, this, us, thus, pus.

2. Words ending in any other consonant than *f*, *l*, or *s*, do not double the final letter except in the following: abb, add, ebb, odd, egg, inn, err, burr, purr, butt, buzz, fuzz, and some proper nouns.

3. Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, double the final consonant when preceded by a single vowel, or by a vowel after *qu*, before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

EXCEPTIONS.—*X*, *k*, and *v* are never doubled.

EXCEPTIONS.—*L* and *s* are sometimes doubled when the last syllable is not accented.

4. Words ending in any double letter retain it doubled before a suffix not beginning with the same letter.

EXCEPTIONS.—Fled, sold, told, dwelt, spelt, split, shalt, wilt, blest, and past.

5. Primitive words ending in silent *e*

(a) Generally drop the *e* when adding a suffix beginning with a vowel.

(b) Retain the *e* when preceded by *c* or *g* before the suffixes *able* and *ous*, to preserve the soft sounds of *c* and *g*.

(c) Retain the *e* in the derivatives of certain words to preserve the identity of the primitive word; as, hoeing, dyeing.

(d) Generally retain the *e* when adding a suffix beginning with a consonant.

(e) Preceded by *dg* drop the *e* in their derivatives, the *d* preserving the soft sound of *g*.

(f) Preceded by a vowel, in certain words, drop *e* before a suffix beginning with a consonant; as, true, truly.

6. Primitive words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *i* when adding a suffix beginning with any other letter than *i*.

EXCEPTIONS. — Pity, piteous; beauty, beauteous; plenty, plenteous; duty, duteous; gassy, gaseous.

EXCEPTIONS. — Most words derived from dry, shy, sly, spry, and wry, retain *y*. Exception, drier, driest.

EXCEPTIONS. — Before *ing*, the *y* is retained to prevent doubling *i*. Words ending in *ie*, drop *e* and change *i* to *y* before suffixes beginning with *i*.

7. Primitive words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, retain *y* in their derivatives.

EXCEPTIONS. — Pay, paid; say, said, saith; gay, gaily; day, daily; lay, laid; slay, slain; stay, staid.

8. Compounds generally retain the spelling of the simple words composing them; as, horseman.

EXCEPTIONS.—In most permanent compounds, the words *full* and *all* drop one *l*; as, handful; while in others they retain both; as, all-wise.

9. Words compounded but not permanent are connected by a hyphen; as, golden-haired.

Of each of the following derivatives, give the primitive word and the rule for the derivative:—

chased	gaiety	praying	fleeing
hereof	all-wise	prettier	boiling
robber	dryness	sealing	joyless
kissed	mileage	delaying	noiseless
eyelet	denied	nodded	noticeable
shoeing	illness	lying	skilful
woeful	dying	therefore	traveled
skating	toiling	pitiful	traceable
slyly	shying	beginner	agreeable
lovely	freely	judgment	courageous
duly	pitying	blessing	argument
seeing	supplied	wherein	chargeable
tuneful	singeing	dropping	excellent
studied	paleness	rebelled	outrageous
awful	tying	lodgment	first-born
careful	gayest	denying	changeable
erasing	joyful	biased	headdress
wearing	freeing	changing	referring
wholly	charging	tingeing	merriment
wilful	admitted	stabbing	skull-cap
quitting	nursling	useless	completing
accurate	neatness	righteous	amiable
honesty	fortuitous	wonderful	flightiness

Words and syllables that are sometimes confused :

clique	plea	choral	bisque
click	play	chloral	biscuit
frieze	bard	calender	deceit
freeze	beard	calendar	receipt
heir	err	deceive	siege
air	hair	believe	leisure
creek	plague	borough	kerosene
creak	plaque	burrow	benzine
saline	exalt	insult	tare
ceiling	exult	assault	tear
appear	amble	routine	isle
repair	ample	canteen	aisle
antic	surgery	treasury	vexatious
antique	infirmary	advisory	capacious
bier	bear	extension	valiant
beer	bare	extortion	valuable
cereal	serious	divan	amateur
serial	circular	divine	immature
rosette	languid	barber	neuralgia
roseate	liquid	barbarous	pneumonia
cymbal	simple	critic	Arctic
symbol	sample	attic	artistic

anguish	agony	argue	sieve
anxious	ague	active	passive
wistaria	calomel	camel	surgeon
hysteria	caramel	canal	sergeant
human	assign	mechanic	peculiar
humane	ascend	machine	particular
separate	echo	finical	cynical
reverberate	economical	phonetic	civic
palate	pallid	parallel	their
pellet	appalled	parasol	there
survive	consul	counsel	console
service	council	cancel	conceal
talon	turban	clause	revolution
talent	turbine	close	revelation
devout	intercede	reckon	skeptical
devote	supersede	reconcile	vehicle
peasant	feature	era	stencil
pheasant	phase	error	utensil
break	euchre	ailment	element
brake	ocher	aliment	almanac
maniac	genius	ingrate	respectable
demoniac	ingenious	ingratiate	credible
shame	ordinal	chorus	creditable
chamois	ordeal	chores	voluble

HOMONYMS

ail	ball	boar	buy	cent	cousin
ale	bawl	bore	by	sent	cozen
air	bare	board	bye	scent	council
ere	bear	bored	calendar	cereal	counsel
e'er	base	bold	calender	serial	creak
heir	bass	bowled	canon	cession	creek
aisle	bay	bolder	cannon	session	crews
isle	bey	boulder	canvas	chased	cruise
I'll	be	bole	canvass	chaste	currant
all	bee	boll	capital	chews	current
awl	beach	bowl	capitol	choose	cymbal
altar	beech	borough	carat	choir	symbol
alter	beat	burro	caret	quire	dear
arc	beet	burrow	carrot	chord	deer
ark	beau	bough	cast	cord	dew
ascent	bow	bow	caste	clause	due
assent	been	brake	caster	claws	die
ate	bin	break	castor	climb	dye
eight	beer	breach	cause	clime	dire
auger	bier	breech	caws	coarse	dyer
augur	bell	bread	cede	course	doe
aught	belle	bred	seed	collar	dough
ought	berry	broach	ceiling	choler	done
bad	bury	brooch	sealing	colonel	dun
bade	berth	but	cell	kernel	dost
bail	birth	butt	sell	core	dust
bale	blew		cellar	corps	draft
	blue		seller		draught

earn	flea	grease	hole	know	main
urn	flee	Greece	whole	no	Maine
eye	flew	groan	holy	lain	mane
ay	flue	grown	wholly	lane	marshal
aye	flour	grocer	hour	leach	martial
I	flower	grosser	our	leech	mall
ewe	floe	guessed	hoard	lead	maul
yew	flow	guest	horde	led	maize
you	fore	hail	in	leased	maze
eyelet	four	hale	inn	least	mean
islet	fort	hair	indict	lessen	mien
fain	forte	hare	indite	lesson	meat
fein	forth	hall	jam	lie	meet
feign	fourth	haul	jamb	lye	mete
faint	foul	hart	key	links	medal
feint	fowl	heart	quay	lynx	meddle
fair	frays	heal	kill	liar	metal
fare	phrase	heel	kiln	lyre	mettle
false	freeze	hear	knave	load	might
faults	frieze	here	nave	lode	mite
fate	gait	heard	knead	loan	miner
fête	gate	herd	need	lone	minor
feat	gild	hew	knew	loot	missed
feet	guild	hue	new	lute	mist
ferrule	gilt	higher	knight	made	moan
ferule	guilt	hire	night	maid	mown
find	grate	him	knit	mail	morn
fined	great	hymn	nit	male	mourn
fir	grater	hoes	knot	mantel	muscle
fur	greater	hose	not	mantle	mussel

mews	pearl	rap	root	shear	stake
muse	purl	wrap	route	sheer	steak
nay	peer	read	rood	shoe	steal
neigh	pier	reed	rude	shoo	steel
none	pendant	read	rote	shone	step
nun	pendent	red	wrote	shown	steppe
oar	plain	reek	rough	sighs	stile
ore	plane	wreak	ruff	size	style
o'er	plait	rest	rye	sight	straight
ode	plate	wrest	wry	cite	strait
owed	plum	retch	sail	site	succor
one	plumb	wretch	sale	scull	sucker
won	pole	rice	sane	skull	suite
pail	poll	rise	seine	slay	sweet
pale	pore	right	scene	sleigh	tail
pain	pour	rite	seen	sleight	tale
pane	pray	wright	sea	slight	taper
pair	prey	write	see	soar	tapir
pare	pride	ring	seam	sore	tare
pear	pried	wring	seem	sole	tear
pause	profit	road	sear	soul	taught
paws	prophet	rode	seer	some	taut
peace	quarts	rowed	sere	sum	tea
piece	quartz	roe	serf	son	tee
peak	rain	row	surf	sun	team
peek	rein	role	serge	stair	teem
pique	reign	roll	surge	stare	tear
peal	raise	roam	sew	staid	tier
peel	rays	Rome	so	stayed	the
	raze		sow		thee

their	to	troop	vice	waive	wood
there	too	troupe	vise	wave	would
throe	two	vail	waist	way	yoke
throw	told	vale	waste	weigh	yolk
throne	tolled	veil	wait	weak	
thrown	ton	vain	weight	week	
threw	tun	vane	ware	weather	
through	tract	vein	wear	wether	
toe	tracked	vial	wade	whirl	
tow		viol	weighed	whorl	

MAXIMS AND PROVERBS

“Nothing venture, nothing have.”

“He that laughs last laughs best.”

“He that hunts two hares at once catches neither.”

“Speaking silence is better than senseless speech.”

“Loquacity storms the ear, but modesty takes the heart.”

“True nobility is derived from virtue, not from birth.”

“Knowledge directs practise, yet practise increases knowledge.”

“One man may lead a horse to water, but twenty cannot make him drink.”

“Of thy word unspoken thou art master ; thy spoken word is master of thee.”

“You cannot dream yourself into a character ; you must hammer and forge yourself one.”

“Not everything that succeeds is success ; a man may make millions and be a failure.”

MEMORY GEMS

WARREN'S ADDRESS

Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
 Hope ye mercy still?
What's the mercy despots feel?
Hear it in that battle peal!
Read it on yon bristling steel!
 Ask it, — ye who will.

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your homes retire?
Look behind you! — they're afire!
 And, before you, see
Who have done it! From the vale
On they come! And will ye quail?
Leaden rain and iron hail
 Let their welcome be!

In the God of battles trust!
Die we may — and die we must:
But, O, where can dust to dust
 Be consign'd so well,
As where Heaven its dews shall shed
On the martyr'd patriot's bed,
And the rocks shall raise their head
 Of his deeds to tell? — *Pierpont.*

THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
 Sails the unshadowed main, —
 The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings

In gulfs enchanted, where the Siren sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl;
Wrecked is the ship of pearl!
And every chambered cell,
Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell,
As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,
Before thee lies revealed, —
Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed!

Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
Still, as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway through,
Built up its idle door,
Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no
more.

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee,
Child of the wandering sea,
Cast from her lap, forlorn!
From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
Than ever Triton blew from wreathéd horn!
While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that
sings: —

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

— Holmes

FROM *THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP*

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workman wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, — are all with thee! — *Longfellow.*

THE DAFFODILS

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.
Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never ending line
Along the margin of the bay:

Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.
The waves beside them danced; but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee;
A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company;
I gazed and gazed, but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie,
In vacant, or in pensive, mood,
They flash upon that inward eye,
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils. — *Wordsworth.*

FROM *THE BROOK*

I come from haunts of coot and hern,
I make a sudden sally,
And sparkle out among the fern,
To bicker down a valley.

By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty thorps, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.

Till last by Philip's farm I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come, and men may go,
But I go on forever.

I chatter over stony ways,
In little sharps and trebles,
I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the pebbles.

With many a curve, my banks I fret
By many a field and fallow,
And many a fairy foreland set
With willow-weed and mallow.

I chatter, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come, and men may go,
But I go on forever.

I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling.

And here and there a foamy flake
Upon me as I travel,
With many a silvery waterbreak
Above the golden gravel,

And draw them all along, and flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come, and men may go,
But I go on forever. — *Tennyson.*

CONCORD HYMN

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

The foe long since in silence slept;
Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;
And Time the ruined bridge has swept
Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.

On this green bank, by this soft stream,
We set to-day a votive stone;

That memory may their deed redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

Spirit, that made those heroes dare
To die, or leave their children free,
Bid Time and Nature gently spare
The shaft we raise to them and thee. — *Emerson.*

POLONIUS TO LAERTES

Yet here, Laertes? Aboard, aboard for shame;
The wind sits in the shoulder of your sail,
And you are stay'd for. There, my blessing with you!
And these few precepts in thy memory
See thou character. Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportioned thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear't, that the opposèd may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice:
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy:
For the apparel oft proclaims the man;
And they in France, of the best rank and station,
Are most select and generous, chief in that.
Neither a borrower, nor a lender be:
For loan oft loses both itself and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all: to thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
Farewell; my blessing season this in thee! — *Shakespeare.*

THE BUNKER HILL ORATION

The uncounted multitude before me and around me proves the feeling which the occasion has excited. These thousands of human faces glowing with sympathy and joy, and from the impulses of a common gratitude turned reverently to heaven in this spacious temple of the firmament, proclaim that the day, the place, and the purpose of our assembling have made a deep impression on our hearts. We are among the sepulchers of our fathers. We live in what may be called the early age of this great continent; and we know that our posterity through all time are here to suffer and enjoy the allotments of humanity. But the great event in the history of the continent which we are now here to commemorate, that prodigy of modern times, at once the wonder and blessing of the world, is the American Revolution. In a day of extraordinary prosperity and happiness, of high national honor, distinction, and power, we are brought together in this place, by our love of country, by our admiration of exalted character, by our gratitude for signal service and patriotic devotion. We come as Americans to mark a spot which must forever be dear to us and our posterity. We wish that this structure may proclaim the magnitude and importance of that event, to every class and every age. We wish that labor may look up here and be proud in the midst of its toil. We wish that this column rising towards heaven among the pointed spires of so many temples dedicated to God may contribute also to produce in all minds a pious feeling of dependence and gratitude. We wish finally that the last object on the sight of him who leaves his native shore and the first to gladden him who revisits it may be something which shall remind him of the liberty and the glory of his country. Let it rise till it meet the sun in his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it; and parting day linger and play on its summit. — *Webster.*

FROM *THE MERCHANT OF VENICE*

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes
The thronèd monarch better than his crown:
His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this scepterèd sway;
It is enthronèd in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice. — *Shakespeare.*

SOUND THE LOUD TIMBREL

Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea!
Jehovah has triumphed — His people are free!
Sing, for the pride of the tyrant is broken,
His chariots, his horsemen, all splendid and brave —
How vain was their boast, for the Lord hath but spoken
And chariots and horsemen are sunk in the wave.
Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea!
Jehovah has triumphed — His people are free!

Praise to the Conqueror, praise to the Lord:
His word was our arrow, His breath was our sword.
Who shall return to tell Egypt the story
For those she sent forth in the hour of her pride?
For the Lord hath looked out from His pillar of glory,
And all her brave thousands are dashed in the tide.
Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea!
Jehovah has conquered, His people are free! — *Moore.*

OPPORTUNITY

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream —
There spread a cloud of dust along a plain ;
And underneath the cloud, or in it raged
A furious battle : and men yelled, and
Swords shocked upon swords and shields.
A prince's banner wavered, then staggered
Backward, hemmed by foes.

A craven hung along the battle's edge —
And thought, " Had I a sword of keener steel
Than the blue blade that the King's son bears —
But this blunt thing ! " He snapt and
Flung it from his hand, and lowering —
Crept away and left the field.

Then came the King's son, wounded,
Sore bestead, and weaponless ; and saw
The broken swordhilt buried in the dry
And trodden sand ; and ran and
Snatched it, and with battle shout
Lifted afresh, he hewed his enemy down
And saved a great cause on that heroic day. — *Sill.*

LIBERTY AND UNION

I profess, sir, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honor of the whole country and the preservation of our Federal Union. It is to that Union we are chiefly indebted for whatever makes us most proud of our country. That Union we reached only by the discipline of our virtues, in the severe school of adversity. It had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit. Under its benign influences, these interests immediately awoke, as from the dead, and sprang forth with newness of life. Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proofs of its utility and its blessings ; and although our territory

has stretched out wider and wider, and our population spread further and further, they have not outrun its protection or its benefits. It has been to us all a copious foundation of national, social, personal happiness. I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond the Union, to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving liberty, when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion, to see whether, with my short sight, I can fathom the depth of the abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counselor in the affairs of this government whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering, not how the Union should be preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it shall be broken up and destroyed.

While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that, in my day, at least, that curtain may not raise! God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind! When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the Sun in Heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather, behold the glorious ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured — bearing, for its motto, no such miserable interrogatory as — *What is all this worth?* — nor those other words of delusion and folly — *Liberty first and Union afterwards* — but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole Heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart — *Liberty and Union! Now and forever! One and inseparable!* — *Webster.*

A FOREST HYMN

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them, — ere he framed
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems; in the darkling wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down,
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplication. For his simple heart
Might not resist the sacred influences
Which, from the stilly twilight of the place,
And from the gray old trunks that high in heaven
Mingled their mossy boughs, and from the sound
Of the invisible breath that swayed at once
All their green tops, stole over him, and bowed
His spirit with the thought of boundless power
And inaccessible majesty. Ah, why
Should we, in the world's riper years, neglect
God's ancient sanctuaries, and adore
Only among the crowd, and under roofs
That our frail hands have raised? Let me, at least,
Here, in the shadow of this aged wood,
Offer one hymn — thrice happy, if it find
Acceptance in His ear.

Father, Thy hand

Hath reared these venerable columns, Thou
Didst weave this verdant roof. Thou didst look down
Upon the naked earth, and, forthwith, rose
All these fair ranks of trees. They, in thy sun,
Budded, and shook their green leaves in thy breeze,
And shot toward heaven. The century-living crow
Whose birth was in their tops, grew old and died
Among their branches, till, at last, they stood,
As now they stand, massy, and tall, and dark,
Fit shrine for humble worshipper to hold
Communion with his Maker. These dim vaults,

These winding aisles, of human pomp or pride
Report not. No fantastic carvings show
The boast of our vain race to change the form
Of thy fair works. But thou art here — thou fill'st
The solitude. Thou art in the soft winds
That run along the summit of these trees
In music; — thou art in the cooler breath
That from the inmost darkness of the place
Comes, scarcely felt; the barked trunks, the ground,
The fresh moist ground, are all instinct with thee.
Here is continual worship; — nature, here,
In the tranquillity that thou dost love,
Enjoys thy presence. Noiselessly, around,
From perch to perch, the solitary bird
Passes; and yon clear spring, that, midst its herbs,
Wells softly forth and visits the strong roots
Of half the mighty forest, tells no tale
Of all the good it does. Thou hast not left
Thyself without a witness, in the shades,
Of thy perfections. Grandeur, strength, and grace
Are here to speak of thee. This mighty oak —
By whose immovable stem I stand and seem
Almost annihilated — not a prince,
In all that proud old world beyond the deep,
E'er wore his crown as loftily as he
Wears the green coronal of leaves with which
Thy hand has graced him. Nestled at his root
Is beauty, such as blooms not in the glare
Of the broad sun. That delicate forest flower,
With scented breath and look so like a smile,
Seems, as it issues from the shapeless mold,
An emanation of the indwelling Life,
A visible token of the upholding Love,
That are the soul of this wide universe.

My heart is awed within me when I think
Of the great miracle that still goes on,

In silence, round me — the perpetual work
Of thy creation, finished, yet renewed
For ever. Written on thy works I read
The lesson of thy own eternity.
Lo ! all grow old and die — but see again,
How on the faltering footsteps of decay
Youth presses — ever gay and beautiful youth
In all its beautiful forms. These lofty trees
Wave not less proudly that their ancestors
Molder beneath them. Oh, there is not lost
One of earth's charms : upon her bosom yet,
After the flight of untold centuries,
The freshness of her far beginning lies,
And yet shall lie. Life mocks the idle hate
Of his arch enemy Death — yea, seats himself
Upon the tyrant's throne — the sepulcher,
And of the triumphs of his ghastly foe
Makes his own nourishment. For he came forth
From thine own bosom, and shall have no end.

There have been holy men who hid themselves
Deep in the woody wilderness, and gave
Their lives to thought and prayer, till they outlived
The generation born with them, nor seemed
Less aged than the hoary trees and rocks
Around them ; — and there have been holy men
Who deemed it were not well to pass life thus.
But let me often to these solitudes
Retire, and in thy presence reassure
My feeble virtue. Here its enemies,
The passions, at thy plainer footsteps shrink
And tremble and are still. O God ! when thou
Dost scare the world with tempests, set on fire
The heavens with falling thunderbolts, or fill,
With all the waters of the firmament,
The swift dark whirlwind that uproots the woods
And drowns the villages ; when, at thy call,

Uprises the great deep and throws himself
Upon the continent, and overwhelms
Its cities — who forgets not, at the sight
Of these tremendous tokens of thy power,
His pride, and lays his strifes and follies by?
Oh, from these sterner aspects of thy face
Spare me and mine, nor let us need the wrath
Of the mad, unchained elements to teach
Who rules them. Be it ours to meditate
In these calm shades, thy milder majesty,
And to the beautiful order of thy works
Learn to conform the order of our lives. — *Bryant.*

FROM JULIUS CÆSAR

This was the noblest Roman of them all:
All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar;
He only, in a general-honest thought,
And common good to all, made one of them.
His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man."

— *Shakespeare.*

ODE RECITED AT THE HARVARD COMMEMORATION

Such was he, our Martyr-Chief,
Whom late the Nation he had led,
With ashes on her head,
Wept with a passion of an angry grief:
Forgive me, if from the present things I turn
To speak what in my heart will beat and burn,
And hang my wreath on his world-honored urn.
Nature, they say, doth dote,
And cannot make a man
Save on some worn-out plan,

Repeating us by rote :
For him her Old-World moulds aside she threw,
And, choosing sweet clay from the breast
Of the unexhausted West,
With stuff untainted shaped a hero new,
Wise, steadfast in the strength of God, and true.
How beautiful to see
Once more a shepherd of mankind indeed,
Who loved his charge, but never loved to lead;
One whose meek flock the people joyed to be,
Not lured by any cheat of birth,
But by his clear-grained human worth,
And brave old wisdom of sincerity !
They knew that outward grace is dust;
They could not choose but trust
In that sure-footed mind's unfaltering skill,
And supple-tempered will
That bent like perfect steel to spring again and thrust.
His was no lonely mountain-peak of mind,
Thrusting to thin air o'er our cloudy bars,
A sea-mark now, now lost in vapors blind;
Broad prairie rather, genial, level-lined,
Fruitful and friendly for all human kind,
Yet also nigh to heaven and loved of loftiest stars.
Nothing of Europe here,
Or, then, of Europe fronting mornward still,
Ere any names of Serf and Peer
Could Nature's equal scheme deface
And thwart her genial will;
Here was a type of the true elder race,
And one of Plutarch's men talked with us face to face.
I praise him not; it were too late;
And some native weakness there must be
In him who condescends to victory
Such as the Present gives, and cannot wait,
Safe in himself as in a fate.
So always firmly he :

He knew to bide his time,
And can his fame abide,
Still patient in his simple faith sublime,
Till the wise years decide.
Great captains, with their guns and drums,
Disturb our judgment for the hour,
But at last silence comes ;
These all are gone, and, standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame,
The kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American.

— *Lowell.*

TO A SKYLARK

Hail to thee, blithe spirit !
Bird thou never wert,
That from heaven, or near it,
Pourest thy full heart
In profuse strains of unpremeditated art.

Higher still and higher
From the earth thou springest
Like a cloud of fire ;
The blue deep thou wingest,
And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest.

In the golden lightning
Of the sunken sun,
O'er which clouds are bright'ning,
Thou dost float and run,
Like an unbodied joy whose race is just begun.

The pale purple even
Melts around thy flight ;
Like a star of heaven,
In the broad daylight
Thou art unseen, but yet I hear thy shrill delight.

Keen as are the arrows
Of that silver sphere,
Whose intense lamp narrows
In the white dawn clear
Until we hardly see, we feel that it is there.

All the earth and air
With thy voice is loud,
As, when night is bare,
From one lonely cloud
The moon rains out her beams, and heaven is overflowed.

What thou art we know not;
What is most like thee?
From rainbow clouds there flow not
Drops so bright to see
As from thy presence showers a rain of melody.

Like a poet hidden
In the light of thought,
Singing hymns unbidden,
Till the world is wrought
To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not:

Like a high-born maiden
In a palace tower,
Soothing her love-laden
Soul in secret hour
With music sweet as love, which overflows her bower:

Like a glow-worm golden
In a dell of dew,
Scattering unbeholden
Its aerial hue
Among the flowers and grass, which screen it from the view:

Like a rose embowered
In its own green leaves,
By warm winds deflowered.

Till the scent it gives
Makes faint with too much sweet these heavy wingèd thieves.

Sound of vernal showers
On the twinkling grass,
Rain-awakened flowers,
All that ever was
Joyous and clear and fresh thy music doth surpass:

Teach us, sprite or bird,
What sweet thoughts are thine !
I have never heard
Praise of love or wine
That panted forth a flood of rapture so divine.

Chorus Hymeneal,
Or triumphant chaunt,
Matched with thine, would be all
But an empty vaunt —
A thing wherein we feel there is some hidden want.

What objects are the fountains
Of thy happy strain ?
What fields, or waves, or mountains ?
What shapes of sky or plain ?
What love of thine own kind ? what ignorance of pain ?

With thy clear, keen joyance
Languor cannot be :
Shadow of annoyance
Never came near thee :
Thou lovest ; but ne'er knew love's sad satiety.

Waking or asleep,
Thou of death must deem
Things more true and deep
Than we mortals dream,
Or how could thy notes flow in such a crystal stream ?

We look before and after,
 And pine for what is not:
 Our sincerest laughter
 With some pain is fraught;
 Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.

Yet if we could scorn
 Hate and pride and fear ;
 If we were things born
 Not to shed a tear,
 I know not how thy joy we ever should come near.

Better than all measures
 Of delightful sound,
 Better than all treasures
 That in books are found,
 Thy skill to poet were, thou scorner of the ground !

Teach me half the gladness
 That thy brain must know,
 Such harmonious madness
 From my lips would flow,
 The world should listen then, as I am listening now !
— Shelley.

GRADATIM ¹

Heaven is not gained at a single bound ;
 But we build the ladder by which we rise
 From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
 And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true,
 That a noble deed is a step toward God,
 Lifting the soul from the common sod
 To purer air and a broader view.

¹ From "The Complete Poetical Writings of J. G. Holland," copyright, 1879, 1881, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

We rise by things that are 'neath our feet;
By what we have mastered of good and gain;
By the pride deposed, and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust,
When the morning calls us to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and, ere the night,
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray,
And we think that we mount the air on wings
Beyond the recall of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men!
We may borrow the wings to find the way—
We may hope and resolve and aspire and pray,
But our feet must rise, or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls;
But the dreams depart, and the vision falls,
And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

— *Holland.*

ON HIS BLINDNESS

When I consider how my light is spent
Ere half my days in this dark world and wide,
And that one talent which it is death to hide,
Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent
To serve therewith my Maker, and present

My true account, lest He, returning, chide ;
"Doth God exact day-labor, light denied?"
I fondly ask. But Patience, to prevent
That murmur, soon replies, "God doth not need
Either man's work, or His own gifts. Who best
Bear His mild yoke, they serve Him best. His state
Is kingly : thousands at His bidding speed,
And post o'er land and ocean without rest ;
They also serve who only stand and wait." — *Milton*.

ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds ;

Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tower
The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient, solitary reign.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care ;
No children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke ;
How jocund did they drive their team afield !
How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke !

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure ;
Nor grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,
If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise,
Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath ?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death ?

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire ;
Hands that the rod of empire might have sway'd
Or wake to ecstasy the living lyre ;

But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll ;
Chill penury repress'd their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Some village-Hampden, that with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;
Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

Th' applause of list'ning senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes

Their lot forbade: nor circumscribed alone
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confined;
Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind;

The struggling pangs of conscious truth to hide,
To quench the blushes of ingenuous shame;
Or heap the shrine of luxury and pride,
With incense kindled at the Muse's flame.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray;
Along the cool, sequester'd vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

Yet e'en these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture deck'd,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

Their names, their eyes, spelt by th' unletter'd Muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply;
And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die.

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleading, anxious being e're resigned;
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?

On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries;
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.

For thee, who, mindful of th' unhonor'd dead,
Dost in these lines their artless tale relate,
If chance, by lonely contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall inquire thy fate, —

Haply some hoary-headed swain may say,
“Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn,
Brushing, with hasty steps, the dews away,
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn;

“There, at the foot of yonder nodding beech,
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,
His listless length at noontide would he stretch,
And pore upon the brook that babbles by.

“Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in scorn,
Muttering his wayward fancies, he would rove;
Now drooping, woeful-wan, like one forlorn,
Or crazed with care, or cross'd in hopeless love.

“One morn I miss'd him on the custom'd hill,
Along the heath, and near his favorite tree;
Another came; nor yet beside the rill,
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he;

“The next, with dirges due, in sad array,
Slow through the church-way path I saw him borne:
Approach and read (for thou canst read) the lay
Graved on the stone, beneath yon aged thorn.”

THE EPITAPH

Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth,
A youth, to fortune and to fame unknown;
Fair science frown'd not on his humble birth,
And melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere;
Heaven did a recompense as largely send:
He gave to misery (all he had) a tear;
He gained from Heaven ('twas all he wish'd) a friend.

No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they alike in trembling hope repose)
The bosom of his Father and his God. — *Gray.*

SANDALPHON

Have you read in the Talmud of old,
In the Legends the Rabbins have told
Of the limitless realms of the air, —
Have you read it, — the marvelous story
Of Sandalphon, the Angel of Glory,
Sandalphon, the Angel of Prayer?

How, erect, at the outermost gates
Of the City Celestial he waits,
With his feet on the ladder of light,
That, crowded with angels unnumbered,
By Jacob was seen, as he slumbered
Alone in the desert at night?

The Angels of Wind and of Fire
Chant only one hymn, and expire
With the song's irresistible stress;

Expire in their rapture and wonder,
As harp-strings are broken asunder
By music they throb to express.

But serene in the rapturous throng,
Unmoved by the rush of the song,
With eyes unimpassioned and slow,
Among the dead angels, the deathless
Sandalphon stands listening breathless
To sounds that ascend from below ; —

From the spirits on earth that adore,
From the souls that entreat and implore
In the fervor and passion of prayer ;
From the hearts that are broken with losses,
And weary with dragging the crosses
Too heavy for mortals to bear.

And he gathers the prayers as he stands,
And they change into flowers in his hands,
Into garlands of purple and red ;
And beneath the great arch of the portal
Through the streets of the City Immortal
Is wafted the fragrance they shed.

It is but a legend, I know, —
A Fable, a phantom, a show,
Of the ancient Rabbinical lore ;
Yet the old mediæval tradition,
The beautiful, strange superstition,
But haunts and holds me the more.

When I look from my window at night,
And the welkin above is all white,
All throbbing and panting with stars,
Among them majestic is standing
Sandalphon the angel, expanding
His pinions in nebulous bars.

And the legend, I feel, is a part
Of the hunger and thirst of the heart,
The frenzy and fire of the brain,
That grasps at the fruitage forbidden,
The golden pomegranates of Eden,
To quiet its fever and pain. — *Longfellow.*

FROM *THE VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL*

Earth gets its price for what Earth gives us ;
The beggar is taxed for a corner to die in,
The priest hath his fee who comes and shrives us,
We bargain for the graves we lie in ;
At the Devil's booth are all things sold,
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold ;
For a cap and bells our lives we pay,
Bubbles we earn with a whole soul's tasking :
'Tis heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking ;
There is no price set on the lavish summer,
And June may be had by the poorest comer.

And what is so rare as a day in June ?
Then, if ever, come perfect days ;
Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays :
Whether we look, or whether we listen,
We hear life murmur, or see it glisten ;
Every clod feels a stir of might,
An instinct within it that reaches and towers,
And, grasping blindly above it for light,
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers ;
The flush of life may well be seen
Thrilling back over hills and valleys ;
The cowslip startles in meadows green,
The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,
And there's never a leaf or a blade too mean

To be some happy creature's palace ;
The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
Atilt like a blossom among the leaves,
And lets his illumined being o'errun
With the deluge of summer it receives ;
His mate feels the eggs beneath her wings,
And the heart in her dumb breast flutters and sings ;
He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest, —
In the nice ear of Nature which song is the best ?

— *Lowell.*

ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or to detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here ; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us ; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last, full measure of devotion ; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain ; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth ! — *Lincoln.*

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